REMARKS

The amendments herein to the specification and dependent claim 30 are for clarification purposes only. The definition is entirely consistent with the dictionary definition of "translucent" (see attached excerpt from Webster's Third New International Dictionary, 1993, page 2429). This is also consistent with the manner in which the term has been used in the application. For example, see dependent claim 29, which more particularly sets forth that in one embodiment the "translucent" window is "transparent."

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned should any questions remain.

Respectfully submitted,

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New International Dictionary

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:~ pleasures of the world for the heavenly hope —Nathaniel swithorne) (thoughts are illusive, ~, fleeting, thin shadows reality —William Zukerman) (objects of sense... are ~ dephemeral —Frank Thilby) b: of brief duration: existing momentarily: TEMPORARY (the depression of occipital rivity may be ~, lasting only for minutes or seconds —Oscar gar) (those who spend a ~ period in the public service D.G. Slahl) (a ~ and impermagnent occurrence like a shriek samuel Alexander) (the postage stamp renders only one ~ vice, which is wholly exhausted within one financial period i.W.Rowland & Brian Magee) 2: TRANSITIONAL SYN see ANSEINT

Nice, which is wholly exhausted within one linancial period. W. Rowland & Brian Magee) 2: Transitional Syn see ANSIENT

Isitory action n: an action (as for debt) that may be brought any county or district where jurisdiction can be secured over person of the defendant — compare LOCAL ACTION 1sit privileges n pl [transit]: a carrier service available a shipper by which a through rate instead of two local rates applied to a shipment that is stopped en route for storage processing — compare MILLING-IN-TRANSIT 1sit rate or transit charge n; a rate applied to a shipment it is milled, stored, or treated in transit 1-sit-tron (transit) or treated in transit 1-sit-tron (transit) or or treated in transit 1-sit-tron (transit) or or similar circuits 1-sit ton 0 oscillator, trigger, or similar circuits 1sits pl of TRANSIT, pres 3d sing of TRANSIT 1sit time n 1: the observed or predicted time of the transit a celestial body across the meridian 2: the time required a particle (as an electron) to traverse the distance between p specified points (as from cathode to plate in a vacuum electron) are sited. The present the process of the process of

isst theodolite in 1/transit]: Transit a celestial body across the meridian 2: the time required a particle (as an electron) to traves the distance between 3 specified points (as from cathode to plate in a vacuum of particle (as an electron) to traves the distance between 3 specified points (as from cathode to plate in a vacuum of party en route from one place to another — compare 1970 for route from one place to another — compare 1970 for route from one place to another — compare 1970 for an another 1970 for another 1970 for an another 1970 for an another 1970 for an another 1970 for an another 1970 for ano

Sala-iton \tan(t)'slishon, trans, -nz'l-\ n -s [ME transna, fr. MF or L; MF translation, ir. L translation-, translafr. translatus (suppletive past part. of transferre to transtranslatus (suppletive past part. of transferre to transtranslatus + -lon, -lon); an act, process, or instance of
slating; as a : a rendering from one language or represennal system into another (~ is an art that involves the
reation of a work in another language for readers with a
rent background—Malcolm Cowley); also : the product
ich a rendering (collaborated on a Chippewa grammar and

e (1): a shift in position without rotation (2): translational or translatory motion f: the automatic repeating or forwarding of a message (as by a telegraphic relay) g: a moving of rectangular axes parallel to themselves trans-la-tion-al \-shorl\

shoes 6: the relay apparatus used in translation? REPEATER d: a part of a dial telephone system that controls the routing of the connection trans.la.tor.ese \text{trans.la.tor.ese} \text{trans.la.to

the soul of the old one that has been transmigration into many—compare RENCARNATE transmigration transmigration (real respectively). It transmigration transmigratio, fr. L transmigratius + -lon-, -lo--ion): an act, respectively.

mitting: as a; the overall proportion of radiant energy homogeneous with respect to wavelength that is transmitted perpendicularly through a substance bounded by plane non-diffusing parallel surfaces (as a plate of glass or other homogeneous isotropic nondiffusing medium or series of such media in contact with one another) and that is the ratio of the amount of energy emerging from the last surface to the amount incident upon the first with the difference between the two amounts resulting from losses of radiant energy due to reflection at the surfaces and absorptance and scattering within the medium — called also attenuation factor — compare TRANSMITANCE 2 b; the passage of radio waves in the space between transmiting and receiving stations; also; the act or process of transmitting by radio or television 2; the gear including the change gear and the propeller shaft or driving chain by which power is transmitted from the engine of an automobile to the live axle—called also gearbox; see SELECTIVE TRANSMISSION 3; the train of a watch 4; something that is transmitted; MESSAGE (the machine records telegraphic—cx) transmission bands n pl: the bands used in certain types of planetary transmission to clutch and stop the low and reverse speed drums transmission or Assential properties of planetary transmission or SASSAFTION DYNAMOMETER transmission of an automobile transmission of Compare ABSORFTION DYNAMOMETER transmission efficiency n: the ratio of the power received over a transmission path to the power transmitted; also; the ratio of the output to the input power of a circuit or device transmission loss of the power received over a transmission path to the power transmitted; also; the ratio of the output to the input power of a circuit or device transmission of signals or for the adjustment of circuit performance and often consisting of a pair of wires suitably separated, a coaxial cable, or a wave guide transmission fine or path or through a circuit device — compare ABSORPTION 5, ATTENDATION 10 planetary lay about

inondiffusing matter
trans.mils.som.e.ter\-'sämod.o(r)\n [transmilsion + -o +
-meter]: a photometer or other instrument used for measuring
transmission; specij: an instrument that measures the visibility
or the capability of the air to transmit light
trans.milt \trans\('\) smit, trans. -nz'm., 's,'', usu -id.+V\\ vb
transmitted; transmitted; transmitting; transmitts [ME
transmitted; transmitted; transmitting; transmitts [ME
transmitted] to their families —A.V.D. Honeyman) (prophets
who are -a vehicle through which to ~a revelation to the
people —W.Howelis, (said it solved by him like common
statistics of the secured soldiers' pay and
transmitted it to their families —A.V.D. Honeyman) (prophets
who are -a vehicle through which to ~a revelation to the
people —W.Howelis, (said it solved by him like common
states and certify and - sealed to the seat of government —W.S.Sayre> b (1): to pass on or spread about
instantiation of the seath of the seat of government —W.S.Sayre> b (1): to pass on or spread about
instantiation of information they ~ J.K. Blake) (some
of the original power of the master is transmitted to the disciple
—C.D.Lewis) (2): to pass on by inheritance or heredity
HAND DOWN (through the legacy of their art the great ages
have transmitted to us a dim image of their glorious vitality
—J.W.Krutch) (drew the inference that acquired habits cannot be transmitted —G.B.Shaw) (selective breeding aims to
eliminate bad characteristics and ~ the good) c: to give or
convey (a disease or infection) to another person or organism
(attempts to ~ colds artificially . . are successful —C.H.
Andrews) (human beings who are apparently well can ~ infectious disease—Morris Fishbein) (mosquitos ~ malaria)
2 a (1): to cause (as light) (metals ~ electricity) b: to
send out (a signal) either by radio waves or over a wire line
~ vi 1: to pass by transmission an obligation entailing either
a right or a duty 2: to send out a signal either by
response to the proper of the master of the transmittance
of: conduct (a signal) ei